BHENANDOAH.

The Successful Operations of the Union Cavalry.

The Rout of the Rebels Under Rosser.

Interesting Details of the Chase Along the Valley,

Aten .

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch

BRADQUARTERS, BEAR STRASBURG, VA., SHENANDOAN VALLEY, Oct. 11, 1864. Congratulations are still heard on every hand over the splendid achievements of our cavalry lest Sunday in the andoah valley. Justice to the troops engaged suggests that, together with additional details, there should appear a succinct account of the affair.

DIAPOSITION OF OUR CAVALRY.

When General Sheridan was withdrawing his force from their advanced position the division of cavalry rmerly commanded by General Averill, but now by lonel Powell, went down the Luray valley, while the other two divisions, upder General: Merrits and Custer, formed the rear guard of the main body of the army which came down the Shenandoah. Marritt took the turnpike, and Custer what is kin walls the Back road. The latter is several miles further to the left as you come wn, and runs near the base of the range of mountains

FIRST APP AWANGS AND NO B TO OF THE ENEMY. It was not until Saturday to 8 Detant, that any onsiderable body of t e enemy was found to be follow ing our retiring forces. On that afternoon we ascertained that the troops which were troubling us constituted all the rebel cavalry in that department. Among the documents foun! in the captured "plunder" was on order, dated October 3, assigning the rebot General Rosser to the command of Fitz Lec's division in the valley, and transferring Rosser's old brigade to his new division. The rebet cavairy opposed to ours c naisted of two divi ions—Rosser's and Loman's—both under comthand of Roser's Rosser's division is composed of Gen Wickham's old brigade, now commanded by Colonel Mumford, Wickham having been elected a member of the robel Congress; Lomax's old brigate, commanded by Dolonel Paine, who has been twice a prisoner; and Ros ser's own brigade, commanded by Colonel Dulany. Lomax's division is composed of Bradley T. Johnson's, McCauslan.'s and Imboden's brigades, and is known as the Valley Cavairy. Imboden died a few days ago. Prisoners say they seldom called him General Imboden, but that his brigade was popularly styled "Mr. Boden's cavalry." The sobel cavalry was accompanied by two batteries of art lier;—the one from B. I mare and the other Captain Polham's celebrated battery, which had won such distinction in the South for its operations with Stuart's cavalry. In the train accompanying the rebel broops there were headquarters and ordunuce wagens and

THE APPAIR ON SATURDAY On Saturday afternoon, while Colon I Kidd's brigade was pressing back the en m on the turnpike, Colone Lowell's regular brigade, assisted by some disposable flotachments from the other brigades, and Taylor's battery, all in Merritt's division, moved towards the Back road, and, striking in flank the forges which were following Custer, engaged them successfully and had driven them back perhaps a mile, when darkness closed the contest on that evening. Merritt then withdrew Colonel Lowell's command to the turnpike. PREPARATIONS OF THE SURMY FOR THE PIGHT ON SUNDAY.

dances for the wounded.

The rebel commander made new dispositions of his troops during the night, and whereas nearly all his troops appeared to be concentrated on the Back road on Saturday ev ning, a considerable force was found on the turninke on Sunday morring. Rosser operated mainly on the Back road, opposed to Custer, and Lomax on the turppike, opposed to Merritt.

OPERATIONS OF CUSTER'S DIVISION. In obedience to Gen. Shoridan's wishes General Tor. bert, commending our cavalry corps, instructed Custer on Sunday merning, estack the enemy and whip him. Soon after six o'clock Gen. Custer, after driving in the enemy's pickets, formed his division i r the attack. Cot. Soon after Six o'clock Gen. Custer, after driving in the one my's pickets, formed his division to the attack. Cot. Penningtos, of the Third New Jersoy, commanded one of his brigades, and Colonel Wells, of the First Vermons, the other. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Major Phillips, and the Firth New York, Major Kroon, commanding, were deployed in front of the division line as skirmishers. The Eighth New York, Colonel Renjamin, and the Twenty second, Major Moor (who is temporarily transferred from the Eighth to command the Twenty second, moved, formed in line of battle on the right, and the Third New Jersey. Major Robeson, and the recond Ohio, Lientenant Colonel Pennington, on the left. Lientenant Pierce's battery of horse artillery was sup orted by the Sec nd New York cavalry, under Major Hall. The First New Hampshire, Colonel Fennett, followed as reserves for the whole division. The same general formation was prebe same general formation was t

whole division. The same general formation wat preserved during the operations of the say, the two last named regiments having been soon engaged with the others in the front.

The enemy was posted in a streng position. A battery of artiflery was pianted on a hill where it could shoot over the troop a torned in line ab at the base.

Just as unster's division was advancing to attack, the enemy, in a counter mevement, made a vigorous assault on our left. The artiflery and navairy in both sides were ston closely engaged. The enemy's artiflery, like our own, was admirably served. In effect of the assault on Caster's left was to force it back. On the right, however, being covered from the artiflery life by intervening own, was admirably served. The effect of the passault on Coarer's left was to force it back. On the right, however, being covered from the artiflery live by intervening hills, and following the fort of the mountain, our line kept steadily advancing and closing round by the right, until the rebei battery, taken in flank, and almost in reverse, was compelled 40 precipitately abandon its position. When the rebei gues were seen wheeling down the hill the left of Custer's line pushed forward, the regiments in reverse came up on the trot, and then the whole line, with drawn labres, deshed forward in a grand charger and carried the position by assaut. Our men followed the retreating enemy about haif a rule to where the robel battery had gained a new position on another creat. When our men came up a lurious fire of artillery was opened on them, and, the rebei cavaffy having made a stand, charged back upon them from a belt of timber over the open ground. This assault was received principally by the First Vermont, hiest New Hampshire and Fith New York. The regiments on our right kept steadily pushing forward on the enemy's flank, and the line on the centre and left advancing also. The robel gues were again timely taken from the hill, and our lecops made a scoond assault. General Custer, attended by his staff and escort, dashed forward with his command in a grand charge and chase for the enemy's artillery. It was an extremely interesting and exciting secre. The artillery and vagons being compelled to keep the road, were soon overtishen and captured; but the troops were chased many miles over fields and fences.

peiled to keep the road, were soon overtaken and captured; but the troops were chared many miles over fields and fonces

organitors of General Mightit's tovision.

While Conster was routing Rosser on the right, Merritt was thrashing Lomax on the left. In the morning, when Coster's division moved out, Merritt disposed his troops so as to form a connection and easile both divisions to operate together. Colonel Kido's Michigan brigade formed the right of the division me, joining on with Coster's left. Part of Colonel Devin's brigade was formed in the centre, and Colonel Lowell's regulars on the turnpike and to the left of it. Captain Martin's New York basery was brought into action at the commencement of the fight. The line from Coster's right to Merritt's left was lone three miles or more in extent.

While the skirmishers in front of Merritt's division were advanting they met with determined opiosition for a while. Indeed the enemy stiempted a counter morement on Merritt's left, sometimes similar to the size or Custer's, and with a most a similar result. A section of faylor's First United States battery was oplaced in position on the pike, and replied to the Baltimore battery of the enemy. Lowell's brigade the whole division line charged with it and drove the enemy in continuous from its front. From that moment the rotreat was turned into a ront. Colonel Lowell on the pike, having a good road to travel on pressed the retreating rebeis see bard that they did not pressed the retreating rebeis see bard that they did not pressed the retreating rebeis see bard that they did not provide the whole division line charged with it and drove the enemy in continuous from its front. The other britains followed as closely as the character of the country them. Mean hard pressed the drivers of wagous rithe traces, and leaving the venicles to be captured, and good their escape with the norse. We captured to the traces, and leaving the venicles to be captured, and good their escape with the norse.

their orderies, made the mist during currig on the turnpike.

THE CHARE—GALLANTEY OF OFFICERS AND MEE.

The chase continued on both reads by Morrist and
Custer until the enemy had been driven twenty miles
from the position on Tom's brook, where the fight had
pommenced in the morning. Colonel Pennington, of the
Third New Jersey, commanding the regular brigade,
and Colonel Lowell, commanding the regular brigade in
Merritt's division, have been highly complimented for
their constituous gainstury. There are many other
efficers as well as soldiers of whomshe official reports
will make honorable mention. Sergeant Zeeby, of the
Third New Jersey, captured one rebel flag, and private
Edward Hardford, of the Second United States, another.

THE "FRUNDER."

Edward Hardford, of the Second United States, another.

THE "FLUNDER."

Besides several bundred prisoners, there was considerable plunder captured.

Custer's division captured six guns, four catesons, two forges, forty-one horses and artillery harness, forty nine nules and wagon barness, thirteen army wagons, two spring wagons, one medical wagon, one ordunance wagon and thirteen ambulances, ten of which were brought of the three army wagons, the control of the contro

waters, with supplies and ordnance; three ambulances, twenty-dire horses and harness.
Several of the wagons, caissons, forges and ambulances were destroyed, because we had no horses to haul them off. Most of the valuable property, however, was carried off the field.

The fact that two barrels of liquor were found in one of the wagons belonging to one of the rebel general's headquarters, would correspond with the statement in the Richmond Enquires that rebel officers, as well as soldiers, were drunk during the recent operations in the vailey.

Amount the guns captured

have been found among the articles recaptured.

GENERALS TORBERT AND SHEKIDAN

are greatly pleased with the achievements of our cavalry, and speak in the highest terms of commendation of the memor in which officers and men have carried out the orders to whip the enemy.

THE CAUALTIES

on our side are comparatively slight. Ferty will cover the loss in killed and wounded in the corps. The small number of cisualties is accounted for by the fact that after the resistence made by the rebels at first they were so closely pressed and so anxious to escape that they did not attempt to fight.

THE RESULTS

not attempt to fight.

THE RESULTS

are that the rebal cavalry force in the valley was defeated, broken up and scattered among the mountains, with the loss of several hundred prisoners, all its guns save one, all its transportation and all its boasted prestige.

In Sheridan's brief but brilliant campaign in the valley, of which the recent exploits of our cavairy form a fitting finale, he has deceated the enemy in every engagement, captured thirty six pieces of artillery, and inflicted on Early's army a loss estimated at fully twoive thousand men.

Successful Result of Colonel McCable's Expedition.

Natchez dates to the 4th have been received. The ex-edition under Colonel McCable, which left Vidalia on the 26th ult., had returned, having captured the rebei Colonel Wilkins, four captains, several guerillas, four hundred head of cattle, one hundred and flity muies, fifty horses, a considerable quantity of cotton and woollen cloths a quartity of arms and ammunition and thirty seven

Return of Gen. Burbridge's Expedition from Saitville.

MOUNT STRELING, Ky., Oct. 13, 1864. The troops have arrived here from the salt works near Abingdon, Va. The army is safely withdrawn from the battle field by Brigadier General Hobson, the command having been turned over to him by his superiors.

The General displayed great coolness and gallantry, be corps fought bravaly, but suffered greatly during the our rear guard during the first three days of the retreat. Lieutenant Colonel M son, of the Eleventh Michigan savalry was killed in a skirmish on Big Shanty Mountals.

THE WRICK OF THE APPRODITE.

We have some further intelligence respecting the wreck of the naval transport Aphrodite on the coast of North Carolina. She went ashore on the beach at about five o'clock in the morning just about daylight. Her engines had been slowed down just before she struck, for the purpose of getting soundings. Nine fathoms were obtained on the last cast of the lead, and white water was seen a moment after, which the officer of the deck mistock for a gleam of the morning light; but the roar of breakers being heard immediately thereafter, the struck, and refused to back off, although the engines were urned back at full speed. A stream suchor was then got out astern, and an attempt was made to pull her off, but without avail. The boats were then owered, and seamen and marines seat through the surf to Cedar Island. Those los! - precisely what number was was swamped, but they were afterwards caught by the under tow, while they were wading in the surf, and carried out and drowned, or eaten by sharks.

When all were landed a party were sent across the sland to Core Sound, where they obtained a boat and proceeded to Beaufort, the headquarters of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. A number of lighters were then obtained and sent up the Sound, and the entire party taxon off and carried to Beaufort. The gunboat Mer codita, Lieutenant Commander Arnold, and a smaller gua-boat were sent outside to attempt to haul the Aphrodite off But it was found, on drawing her into deeper water, that she was so badly broken up that she would not float, and wreck her, and when our informant left all the stores, to the value of about fifty thousand dollars, in the between decks, had been saved; but the beef and pork and other heavy stores in the hold would prove a total loss, as the wind came in from the eastward and a heavy sea set in, which would soon break her to pieces. Nothing more would be saved from her. The draft of seamen and marines were placed upon the Mercedita and sent to Aspinwall, from Beaufort. It is probable that a strict investigation will be made

into the causes of the disaster, as it is pretty clear that some one was to blame in the mitter.

THE CONVOY TO THE CALIFORNIA STRAWERS. The steamer Augusta, 10, Commander Thomas G. Coreen designated as the convoy to the stramship Costa Rica, for Aspiewall, yesterday, arrived yesterday morning from Hampton Roads. Her ma ill-fated Montter Tesumsek, Captain Craven, to Pensacola, and she was compelled to go into that port under sail Temperary repairs were made, and she was able a few she was to undergo thorough repairs. She was then ordered here, before the repairs were made, to convoy the Costa Rica, but it was found that she was in no c dition to go to sea again until her engine was placed in plete the necessary repairs.

We do not learn what vessel, if any, convoyed the Costa

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER KEN-

SINGTON.

The United States steamship Kensington, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding Wm. G. Saltonstall, from Mobile October 2, arrived here yesterday morning. There were no signs of fever either at Mobile, Key West or Pensacola when she left. She brings home seventy seven discharged and convalescent seamen from the West Gulf Acting Volunteer Lecutenant Commanding-William G.

Saltonstall.

Acting Mailer—John F. Winchester

Acting Assistant Paymaster—H. D. Kimberly.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, T. W. O'Conner;

Acting Second Assistants, Robert Wallace, John D. Mil
lor: Acting Third Assistants, John F. Sloane, P. H.

Barrett.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—John Flynn.

Acting Ensigns—H D. Whittemore, Isaac Pearce, Wm.

H. Williams, W. H. Dumont, C. A. Bubcock.

Acting Master & Metes—C. D. Duncan, H. G. Sahambach,

Thomas H. Lawrence.

Captain's Clerk—F. Harrison.

Paymaster's Clerk—F. Harrison.

Paymaster's Clerk—J. Everett Vell.

Acting Master—John O. Morse.

Assistant Surgeon—David Mach, Jr.

Acting Assistent Surgeons—G. B. Sleagh, George W.

Hatch.

The iron-clad Dictator, Commodore-John Rodgers, was towed from the Delamater Works, foot of Thirteenth towed from the Delanter works, lost of Infreesen street, North river, yesterday morning, to the Brocklyn Navy Yard. It is not yet settled whother she will be placed in dry dock to have her bottom cleaned, or will at once be coaled, receive her stores, and start on a trial trip in deep water. She can be made ready for sea in a

SAILING OF A SUPPLY STEAMER FOR THE HORTE ATLANTIO SQUADRON.

The supply steamer Nowbern, Acting Volunteer Lieu tenant W. K. Cressy, will probably sail to-day for the North Atlantic blockading squadron. She will carry a

LAUNCH OF THE UNITED STATES STRAM PRIGATE The United States steam frigate Chattanooga was

inunched at twelve o'clock yesterday, at Cramp's yard, Philadelphia. She is 330 feet long and 3,300 tons bur-then. She is intended to carry twelve guns, and is built for high speed. ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT AT BOSTON.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt, Commande Baldwin, arrived at Boston yeaterday forencon, from a cruise of the coast of Nova Scotia. NAVAL ACADBMY. One hundred and thirty candidates passed the recent examination at Newport, and were admitted as midship

Massachusetts Jominations The Democratic Convention in the Sixth district, he to day, nominated Rev. Themas Greenwood, of Maidel for Congress, and J. H. Carlton, of Haverbill, for Presidential elector.

men at the academy. There are a number of vacancies

dential elector.

Woncerten, Oct. 18, 1864.

The Eighth District Republican Convention to de exemutated by accommunic Hon, John S. Belderin & Congress and on Governor Lavi Ligoota for President elector.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Additional Democratic Gains in Pennsylvania.

The Soldiers Hold the Balance of Power.

THEIR VOTE FOUR-FIFTHS REPUBLICAN.

A Complete Record of the Army Vote Kept by the State Department at Harrisburg.

The Vote in Maryland on the New Anti-Slavery Constitution in Doubt.

Webraska Blects a Republican Delegate to Congress,

20. Pennsylvania.

Returns come in slowly from Pennsylvania. Our despatches last night showed considerable democratic gains. The result as far as received indicates a democratic majority on the home vote of from two to three have overcome Governor Curtin's finajority of last year by about three hundred votes. The official returns may reduce these majorities a little, or it may add to them. One is as probable as the other. The counties from will undoubtedly increase these gains.

The following are the reported gains:-

Chester.
Clari n (no returns).
Clearfield.
Cibton #
Columbia (no returns)
Crawford.
Curnberland 428 Sosquebaona Tiega Union.... City) 700
Warshington 56
Wayne (no returns) 315
Westmoreland 315
Wyoming 348

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. A letter from a soldier in Alexandria, Va., states that the Pennsylvania soldiers at that place went to the polls opened for the purpose of rebeiving their votes. They asked for democratic tickets, and were informed by the agent that they could not furnish that ticket, and were vote the republican ticket or not vote at all. When they found this was the case they left without voting. The nation among the soldiers.

quired by law, the State Department there is keeping a regular book of record of the official returns of the army rote, which are entered by counties and Congress districts as fast as received. A few commissioners at the hospitals about Washington and from some pertions of Sheridan's army, which latter it appears they were able to reach, notwithstanding the rumer to the contrary. The entire number of votes thus far opened and en and these are scattered through the various countles The commissioners who have arrived at Harrisburg uniformly report that more than two-thirds of the troops they visited have voted the Union ticket.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1864

though but 5,323 ballots have been received, the Union majority is 4.667.

A despatch received at Washington from City Point mays that six Pennsylvania regiments cast 1,071 votes, Tre following is the official report of the troops at Port

Delaware:-- Union 149, democratic 3. PHRADELPHIA, Oct. 12 1844 We have reported majorities from forty-three countles

twenty-three counties the vote of last year gave a Union majority of 1,843, making a total apparent Union majority If we allow a total falling off in the Union vote of 8,000

Union majority on the home vote alone of 2,516. The Age claims a gala of twenty thousand on Curtin's ote, and that the democracy will have a majority on the ome vote of 5 000.

A feeting up of the table of the reported democratic palsa shows the total so far to be 14,232 in forty-seven

It is generally conceded that there will be a Union majority on the home vote in the State. The Congressional delegation will probably stand sixteen Union to eight

domocrata	The second state of the se
THE CONGRESSION	NAL DELEGATION.
Dist. Members Bleck	Present Members.
1-Saml J. Randall, dem.	Sami, J. Randall, dem.
2-Chas. O'Neill, rep.	Chas. O'Neill, rep.
3-Leonard Myers, rep.	Leonard Myers, rep.
4-Wm. D. Kelley, rep.	Wm. D. Kelley rep.
5-M. R. Thayer, rep.	M. R. Thayer, rep.
6-B. M. Boyer, dem.	John D. Stiles, dem.
7-John M. Breemall, rep.	John M. Broomail, rep.
8-S. K. Ancona, dem.	S. R. Ancons, dem.
9-Thad. Stevens, rep.	Thad. Mevens, rep.
10-Myer Strouse, dem.	Mayer Strouge, dem.
11-Philip Johnson, dem.	Philip Johnson, dem.
13-Ches. Dennison, dem.	Chas. Dennison, dam.
13-U. Merour, rep.	Henry M. Tracy, ind. rep.
14-Wm. H. Miller, dem.	Wm H. Miller, dem.
15-A. J. Glosebrenner, dem.	Joseph Balley, rep.
16-A. H. Coffroth, dem. prob.	A. H. Coffroth, dem.
17-R. L. Johnson, dem.	A. McAilleter, dem.
19-9. J. Wilson, rep.	Jas. F. Bala, ind. rep.
19-Wm. Bigler, dem pres.	Q. W. Scoded, rep.
20-C. B. Culver, rep.prob.	Amos Myors, rep
21-John L. Dawson, dom.	John P. Dawson, dam.
22-Jas. K. Moorbead, rep.	Ing If Manyhand rom
28 Thos. Williams, rep.	John L. Dawson, dem. Jan. K. Meerhead, rep. Thos. Williams, rep.
25 - Thos. Williams, 100	Jesse Lagear, dem.
24-Geo. V. Lawrence, rep.	Eulation.
Democrats12	Republicans
Republicans12	SHEET BEAUTIFUL TO SHEET THE TOTAL OF THE SHEET THE
WELFTH CONGRE	ESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Luzerne combty , Dennison,	dom 1,50
Susquehauna county, Ketch	шп, гер 1,80
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

The repo'elicans claim that the soldiers' vote will elect Ketchup', but that remains to be seen.

HOR. JOHN BIGER

at the head-quarters, No. 20 Cast Thirteenth street, which was addressed by the flon. John Huller; of California, Mr. Buaks to his opening remarks, referring to the late State elections, asid:—There is a subject which I will Mr. Bulke in this spening remarks, referring to the late State elections, said—There is a subject which i with particularly refer to, because efforts have been made to migrepresent the result of the election in my native State. These efforts commenced the day after the election, and have been continued ver since from that hour to this, and, will be continued till November next. None of your opposents have ever admitted the facts or published the true state of things there—that we have truly and really overcome the fitteen thousand and over, the popular majority for Severnor last year, but have estimally rolled up at least ten thousand, and perhaps fifteen thousand of a democratic majority. This is a fact which I say to-night will be proved when the official returns come in. When they come in you will find I am right (Cheera.) Every day that every official recurd shall be examined the official returns come in. When they come in you will find I am right (Cheera.) Every day that every official recurd shall be examined the official returns come in. When they come in you will find I am right (Cheera.) Every day that every official recurd shall be examined the official returns will increase our majority, which is now nearly ten thousand in forty three counties. I speak by the back, and may the authority of the Scate Central Committee for what I say to-night. I will remark here, that I am now sponking or my native State of Pennsylvania. (Cheers.) And why should the result be otherwise in this the great crisis of our country! I have thoroughly studied the question, and I have exercised all the research of which I am capable, and I have given the astricted examination to the subject of which I am capable, and I cannot see how any man can support the edministration. Liknow of no great principle duar to American I reemen—I know of no great principle dear to American I recemen—I know of no great principle dear to American I recemen—I know of no great principle dear to American I recemen—I know of no great principle dear to

Maryland.

BALTIMORN, Md., Oct. 13, 1864. Scattering returns from the counties are coming in They indicate that the vote on the new constitution will be close and the soldiers' vote will probably be required to determine the result. The official returns for Baltimore city increase the main

rity for the constitution to 7,726. Cool county-Eight districts give 144 for the constitu

Baltimore county -Three districts give 216 for. Harford, estimated at 800 against.

Washington county incomplete, estimated at 1,200 for. Hagerstown gives 223 majority for the constitution innapolis 57 against.

Carroll county-Westminster, 40 against; Uniontown St. Mary's county-Leonardstown, 244 against; Patux

ent district, 84 against. Frederick City, 354 for the constitution. Newmarket and Middletown give 380 for. Worcester county, one district, 304 against. Etlicott's Mills, Howard county, 168 for; 50 against.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, Oct. 13, 1864 Nebraska has elected a Union delegate to Congress by a large majority.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1864. CHIEF JUSTICE TANKY'S DEATH,

The death of Chief Justice Tancy was formally at nounced to the several courts here to-day. Arrange ients have been made for a large meeting of the lega fraternity to-morrow to pay appropriate respect to his

EX-SECRETARY CHASE FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT. It is understood that, instead of going to England, as the successor of Mr. Adams, the position of Chief Justice

the death of Judge Tuney, has been tendered to the Hop. S. P. Chase, and it is thought will be accepted by him. THOMAS CORWIN POR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR An effort has been made to tuduce the appointment of ex-Governor Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, to the portfolio of the Interior Department, in the place of Mr Usher, who is to be appointed Judge of the United States District Sourt of Ohio. But the acceptance of the Post Office Department by Governor Dennison renders the appoint-

other Western State must supply that deficiency in the

SOLDIERS' PAY AND BOUNTY AND YOTHS. The descriptive rolls of soldiers in hospitals alone en title them to pay and bounty, as has been officially decannot, by the same rule of construction, entitle a soldier the necessary affidavits that they are entitled to vote before some field officer, captain, adjutant or commandant of a company, or detachment on detached service of the United States, and in addition officers commissioned from

the State of New York. DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY. tenant G. H. Warner, Fifth New York Independent battery, has been dishonorably dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

BONORS TO THE MURDERED. Orders have been issued directing all flags on the mill tary railroads in this vicinity to be displayed at balf-

mast, in respect to the memory of the railroad employes murdered by guerillas on the Manassas Gap road last A large force has been sent out to clear away all weeds

and sheltering places for guerillas along the Alexandria EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Fifteen hundred rebel prisoners were cent through laltimore to day for exchange. THE QUOTA AT WASHINGTON Five hundred and eighty nine men are yet required to

at I the quota of Washington under the last call. THE APPOINTMENT OF TREASURY AGENTS I he appointment of Transvry agents, under the new law in regard to intercourse with the Southern States, have all been made for the region of the Mississippi.

and swill be determined in a few days.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED. Consult for the city of Haraburg at Philaceloain.

MEWS FROM MISSOURL

Rebel Depredations in the Southeast. CAIRO, Oct . 13, 1864. The steemer Silver Moon, from Memphi-, has passed over for Cinetanati, withrone bundred and I hirty bales of

The steamer Eclipso was fired into at Island No. 37, and the ongineer and or a deck hand wound ed and soveral borses killed. Reingecs report this band of robels two

thousand strong.
Straggiors from Price's army are commutating depreda tions upon the citizens in that region.

General Rescorane Talses the Ffetd.
General Rescorans, with a part of his staff, left for t
front lest night. The German Press Denounce the Wash-

Ington Authorities.
The German press of Missouri are decidedly latter in

their denunciations of the national government or their denunciations of the national government or their denue to regard to this invasion. They charge the Washington officials with neglect. The Washington officials with neglect, The Washington officials with neglect. The Washington of this point, after advantagement a lecture to Old Aba on this point,

Washington officials with neglect. The Westly-Post, after advantasering a locture to Old Abe on this point, acys:

But. The present invasion is the screet and heaviert blow/which the rebolition has yet struck at our State. True, Pennsylvania and Calo had to suff by severely from robel raids, but those were more front/ar raids. But in Missouri the robust have already a sivened into the, very heart of our State. They have pe act and from the South to the Missouri, river, and the friends roam Unrough the richest, most populated, as a tree france roam Unrough the richest, most populated, as a tree france roam Unrough the richest, most populated, as a tree france roam Unrough the richest, most populated, as a tree france roam Unrough the richest, most populated, as a tree for his invasion must carry into the distants. John hold on the Missouri river, he controls from there the rhole interior of Missouri river, he controls from there the rhole interior of Missouri river, he controls from there the rhole interior of Missouri river, he controls from them the result of St. Louis from all communication with the West. But St. Louis and Missouri are for the West why I Maryland and Washington are for the Read why I Maryland and Washington are for the Read. We should alst that this struct the fullest attention of the set isonal government, of the press, and of the public at large frame the formact of the press, and of the public at large from the free cough to attract the fullest attention of the set isonal government, the more as the invasion is still inser easing. The troops we have sent to oppose the rebain, who are continually being relutoreed by the disloyal population, have not been sole to check their progress, and are perhaps even to weak to offer them Battle. No arity the easire loyal population is under arms to defend their homesteads, and fewer nones are left to attend the formaction of population and fewer nones are left to attend the formaction of population and fewer nones are left to attend the formaction of p

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTERS MONROW, Oct. 12, 1864. Admiral Porter toe k command of the North Atlantic equadron this most ing, in place of Admiral Lee, which event was signalized by a salute from the United States The flag of try joe steamer New York left this morning for Alken's Low ding, with four hundred and fifty rebe

prisoners for exchange There had . been no amisule from the James river up to OBTTUARY.

The Donth of Chie! Justice Roger Brocks

The link that bound the pres unt generation with that f the statesmen ami patriots and great jurists of the Revelution is broken. The successor spon the beach of the Sepreme Court of the United States of Chief Justice Marshull, the founder of American legal jurisprudence the friend and adviser and historian of Washington, i dead. Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the Su Wednesday evening, October 12. Judge Taney was born in Calvert county, Maryland, on

the 17th of March, 1777, and was ten years, within two

days, the junior of Andrew Jackson, with whose career as President of the United States be was so intimitally associated as to render a reference to such a fact to the present connection excessble. He was descended from English Roman Catholic family, who emigraved to Maryland in the seventeenth century. In the Judge Taney received his education in Dickinson College, Penusylvania, where he graduated in 1795. He commenced the study of the law in Aunapolis in 1796, and was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1799, beginning to practice in his native county, from which be was derick. In 1816 he was elected a State Senator, and upon retiring from that office, in 1822, he removed to Baitimore, which city he made his place of actual residence until his decease. In 1827 he had gained such reputation as a lawyer that he was elected to the office of Attorney General of the State, notwithstanding his political views which were strongly democratic, were opposed to those of the Governor and Council. It was about this time that Judge Taney gained, by a steady and persovering adherence to a certain faith, the attention of prominent men of those days. Ambitious of political distinction, without doubt, he knew the only way to achieve & per manently was by espousing with all his zeal and advocating with unswerving fidelity the cause and policy of those with whom he politically sympathized and associated. Taney had so concentrated his thoughts and directed his energies that he had secured fame white com paratively a young man, and although he was fifty years of age when appointed State Attorney, it must be remem-bered that the distribution of offices in those times depended not, as now, upon the number of votes or poli tical influence an aspirant for official honors might com mand, but upon the qualifications and personal integrity In the summer of 1831 commenced an important part

of the public career of this remarkable man. He was then appointed by President Jackson Attorney General of the United States, succeeding Mr. Berrien; and those who he would select no man of mean capacity for such a re sponsible position. Jackson had his policy mapped out Taney was his confidential advisor; knew all his plans comprehended the difficulties surrounding the attempt to carry them out, and realized the necessity of standing the Old Hero, come weal or come woe Jackson dismissed Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, be cause Duane would not obey his orders and "remove th deposits" from the United States Bank, Old Hickory selected Taney to take the place of Duane, and the de posits were removed forthwith. The Senate at this time was opposed to Jackson and refused to confirm the ap ent of Taney , the nomination being sent in on the last day of the session, in Jone, 1834, by a vote of twenty-eight to eighteen. The appointment being rejected, Mr. Tancy resigned office and retired to Battimore to resume the practice of the to Baitimore to resume the practice of the law. But in about a year from this time a vacancy occurred in the Suyreme Court, occasioned by the resignation of Associate Justice Duvsli, and Jackson nominated Taney to fill the vacancy. The Senate had rot yet forgotten their animesity for the Prosident or Mr. Taney, and postponed the matter of confirming the nemination indefinitely. This was equivalent to a total rejection Not long after this the nation was overwhelmed with grief by the lose of one of its most brilliant lights. Chief Justice Marshall, than whom a more worthy man hever assumed the judicial ermine, was called, from his distinguished labors on earth to his final rest. Jackson, who had sto d by his friend with the firmness and tenacity of a Roman, called Tarey to fill the important post of Chief Justice upon a bench which partian rancor would not show him to sit as associate Justice. In March, 1836, the Senate, which had, in the meantime, changed its political complexion, confirmed the nomination of Judgo Taney, and he has sustained the position of Chief Justice of the United States with dignity, impartiality, capacity and firmness up to the period of his death—covering the prolonged space of some twenty-eight years. During his career his most importanted cision was in the case of Bred Scott, which will forever at smp him as a man of fearless character and unwavering integrity, although they may since it was delivered. It has been a matter of wonder that a man of so feeble a frame could so long have survived the troublous times in which he has flyed. But a few words will explain the reason. He was constitutionally a man cot unities the prominent men who flourished in his middle age and later days. Like John Rancolph, Calmoun, Jackson and Clay, he was long, thin and wiry, with nerves of steel and a head undisturbed by the 'hot and robellious inquisity which have rulned men of capacity in every age of the world. He was, however, an inveterate smoker, but was carring, other wire, of his health, as a couple law. But in about a year from this time a vacance

sage who arrived one morning at the springs. Our informati inquired of a friend who that remarkable individual was, and received to reply, "That is Judge Tauoy, of the United States Supreme Court. He comes here every summer for the benefit of his beath, and the flow weeks no romains give him strength enough to keep up writt the next summer. He has been a constant visitor here for twenty years, and during all that time he has been pretty much as you see him now—just holding on from one summer to another." This conversation, it will be observed, occurred twenty years ago, and with the addition of the twenty years ago, and with the formant's friend, it would appear that Judge Taney has been a very feeble individual, toticing on his last less from summer to summer, for a period of forth years. Again, as long ago as 1810, a gentleman in Maryland, having some interest in a disputed land case, it which there was considerably more feeling than money lavolved, inquired of a merchant in Baltimore for the name of some able lawyer to be employed. The name of Mr. Taney was given. The gentleman called on the latter, but, after taiking with him awhile, declined engaging his services, giving afterward as his reason that he intended his case should stay in court at least five years; that Taney would not live half that time, and then he would nave to engage rew counted. Fifty years have passed since then, and ton years ago that individual and all the lawyers on both sides, and the judge who tried the cause, were all dead, and Taney was as hale and hearty as he had ever been, but at li moving about with his apparents feelblonges.

were all dead, and Tauey was as hale and hearty as he had ever been, but at il moving about with his apparer's feeblengss.

It was for the robe of this eminent jurist that Jadge Caleb Gushing waited impatiently during the whole term of President Fierce's administration. He was expected to drop off bourly at one time; but he did not. So with Buchanan's administration. Some favorite of that you erable functionary waited, like Patience on the Baltisnoes monument, expecting to take the seat of Judge Taney, as soon as he should be summoned to his fathers. But death had not yet marked him fur his fold, although it was condidently so reported one night in Washington. And for nearly, three years of Lincoln's, administration are Ghase, of Ohio, was expecting the position; but, a disagreement in Lincoln's. Cabinet occurred, these retired and was counted east of the ring for the Supreme Court beach. Judge Taney, however, is now dead, unfortunately—the entents conticuls has been resumed between Lincoln and Chase, and the latter may still harowarded if he behaves properly until the first week in November next, by the much covered seat upon the Supreme bonch.

Judge Taney has administrated the oath of office of President of the United States to no less than nine incumbents of that office, viz.—Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Tayler, Fillmore, Pieroe, Buchanan and Lincoln. His last important official act was to administer the oath to support the constitution to President Lincoln. But he is now dead. The his which beyond the present generation to the judicial purity and greatests and patriotium of the time of Washington has passed away with the last breath of Roger Brooke Taney. May his sout rest in peace.

THE DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANKY IN OUR

COUATS. - At the general term of the Supreme Court of this city, held yesterday, before Chief Justice Robertson, Justice all and Garvin, the Bon. William F. Allen appound Moneil and Garvin, the Bon. William F. Allen announced the death of the Bon. Roger B. Tanay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and moved, as a mark of respect for his memory, this Court do now adjourn In the special term, after appropriate remarks by Judge Bonney, George William Wright and by the Court, Judge Monorlef, it was ordered that the court do now adjourn, as a mark of respect to the memory of the Hom. Roger B. Taney, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the clerk be directed to enter the same upon the misuses.

In the Superior Court, Hon. Judge McCunn presiding, Mr. Sterbe Chittenden associated the death of Chief Justice Taney, and moved the following, which was seconded by William E. Curtis, Req., in a few apprepriate

coded by William E. Curtis, Enq., in a few appropriate remarks:—

Resolved, R being announced that since the adjournment of the Court on yesterday Roger R. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at the city of Washington, it is ordered, as a tribute to the memory of him whose erudition, integrity of purpose and idelity in his discharge of the Guice of the high office which be held through to many years, we're nited to command the bomage of his professional bretheren and the respect of all his countrymen, that the Court do adjourn until to morrow morning at eleven o clock.

Junge McCunn said that perhaps since the cutabilishment of the republic no greater loss had befalled the beautiful of the distinct fancy. He has been not only a very usual member of the judicial y, coun pying for many years the highest posmon in this or may other land, and it was with leadings of the december of the indicial y, coun pying for many years the highest posmon in this or may other land, and it was with leadings of the december of the indicial y, country in the indicial y country in the indicial y.

Providence has willed it otherwise, and I most sadly minutes of the Cours. In part two of the Superior Court, yesterday, Mr.

Everte, at the conclusion of a case in which he was engaged, rose, and addressing Judge Barbour said ... The public papers of this city this morning announced the teath of the eminent Chief Justice of the United States last night, at his residence, in the city of Washington. rme, sir, for the purpose of moving that this Court do now adjourn, out of respect to his memory. This is not an occasion for an eulogy upon the character and judicial career of this emment magistrate and judge. He bad firled for more than thirty years the piace of Chief Justice of the Coited States, the highest judicial position

of the United States, the highest judicial position in this country, and perhaps the highest for the world. It is, therefore, fit that the Superior Courts of law throughout the country should take notice of the comman marks of respect for the decises of the greathead of the judiciary of the united, and's meeting of the comman testificacy of respect to his character and distinguished errors.

Judge Barbour said.—I have known the late Chief Justice for many years, she was not only a great man but itself of the world. It is fit and proper that when such inset to the world. It is fit and proper that when such inset die some notice should be taken by the ligher courts of their departure, and I hope a meeting may be had of rise onch and the har in order to unite in testimody of respect to the memory of the Chief Justice.

The Court was then adjourned.

City Polities.

WOOD-MOZART COUNTY CONVENTION. The Wood-Mozart County Convention met last might their lot. Mr. Gideen J. Tusker presided Mr. Benjamin P. Fainchild was nominated by accid

tion for County Clerk.

Mr. A Cakey Hall washer: thominated by acclamation for District Attorney.

Mr. Owen W. Keenan and Philip O'Busion were need nated for Coroners.

The Convention then adjourned.

Count Calendar—This Day.

Superior Court—Circut.—Part 1—Adjourned to Monday next Part 2—(Short causes), Nos. 1186, 2446, 2728, 2364, 2303, 2378, 2379, 2764, 2736, 72042—3680 causes), Nos. 2061, 2345, 1923, 2199, 2211, 2368, 2699, 2719, 1004. Spranal Tram—Nos. 188, 91, 92.

Superior Court.—Part 1—Nos. 3333, 3371, 3465, 4369, 3463, 4467, 3797, 4233, 3391, 4213, 4325, 4348, 4346, 4352, 4355. Short causes—Nos. 4645, 4162. Part 1—Nos. 616, 4052, 4064, 40.0, 4062, 4064, 4066, 4069; 4070, 4072, 4074, 4076, 4078, 4080, 4082.

Common Pleas.—Part 1—Adjourned for the term. Part 2 (short causes), Nos. 640, 651, 789, 676.

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